

قاعة

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1976 — SAFAR 18, 1396 A.H.

EEC food aid to Lebanon

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (AFP). — The European Common Market Commission has granted emergency food and medical aid worth 1.2 million dollars to Lebanon.

The food will comprise 3,600 tonnes of cereal, 250 tonnes of powdered milk and 200 tonnes of butter oil, enough for 100,000 people for three months according to Commission sources.

Bombs explode in Belfast

ON, Feb. 18 (AFP). — Two fire bombs exploded in Belfast today, causing extensive damage to a department store and a nearby furniture store. No victims were reported.

Different police closed the Blackfriars underground station early this afternoon after a suitcase was spotted there.

Friday, a bomb was found at the Oxford station but was defused, before it could explode.

us students spearhead new Arab resistance in West Bank

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (AP). — Arab students spearheaded a new wave of resistance in the West Bank today, throwing stones at Israeli police and military contingents who have appeared in the area since Arab demonstrations there last week.

The protests are against an Israeli court ruling last month allowing Jews to pray in the Al Aqsa Mosque holy quarter in Jerusalem.

In Bethlehem Tuesday, an Israeli military court fined 36 Moslem Arab teenagers up to 5,000 Israeli pounds (\$690) each for assaulting police during demonstrations there last week.

West Bank sources close to the Arab resistance effort there say the Israeli military authorities have stepped up their "security" measures with more detentions of Arab residents for questioning and an apparent increase in arrests and trials of those taking part in demonstrations.

By Monday, over 100 Arabs — mostly unarmed students — had been arrested and charged with various crimes against the occupation authorities.

Israeli patrols throughout occupied Jerusalem have been stepped up, and police forces have taken up strategic rooftop positions in Nablus to thwart more student demonstrations there, the sources say.

((Continued on back page))



Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, foreground, and Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayyoubi, to his right, are pictured at Damia Bridge, at the Jordan River, Tuesday. (JNA photo).

Jordan-Syria integration committee holds 2nd meeting to study progress

Visiting Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayyoubi had a full day here Tuesday, highlighted by the second meeting of the Joint Syrian-Jordanian Higher Committee co-chaired by himself and Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Rifai.

The committee reviewed the work by various subcommittees in implementing bilateral co-operation and integration in the fields of customs duties, electricity, telecommunications, land transport, education and international representation.

At noon, the Syrian delegation was accompanied by Prime Minister Rifai on a visit to the Arab Pharmaceutical Company in Salt, which was followed by a visit to the Deir Alla region in the Jordan Valley.

The party then visited Damia Bridge, on the Jordan River, and returned to Amman where an official dinner for the Syrian Prime Minister was given at the Jordan Hotel by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mr Mudar Badran.

In an interview with the newspaper, Al-Rai Monday, Prime Minister Ayyoubi said that what has so far been achieved between Jordan and Syria in terms of unity is only part of the ultimate aim of the two countries.

He said a new step towards total integration between the two countries will soon be taken.

"Coordination between Jordan and Syria is not just a series of meetings, but rests on matters pertaining to the whole Arab nation, namely the return of all occupied Arab territories," Mr Ayyoubi explained.

In other major points made in the interview, he said that Jordan has not deviated from the Rabat Arab Summit decision.

((Continued on back page))

2 AUB deans murdered in tense campus drama

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 (R). — A young gunman shot dead two deans at the American University here today, then took nine hostages, and was finally wounded himself when another man fired at him after his arrest.

University officials identified the gunman as a 25-year-old Najm Najm, one of 103 students expelled two years ago after a summer of campus troubles.

The two dead men were Raymond Ghosn, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, and Robert Njeimeh, who as Dean of Student Affairs was one of the main people involved in the August 1974 expulsions.

The gunman first shot the two men in their own offices, fatally wounding them, and then took university Vice-President George Hakim hostage in his own office, together with eight other people.

An ex-professor and former Minister of Education, Najeeb Abu Haidar, came in to mediate and Najm was led away by Lebanese and Palestinian security men about an hour and 45 minutes after the campus drama began — only to be shot himself as he sat waiting to be driven off in a security car.

The second gunman was captured after a scuffle in which he received a gunshot wound in the leg, a university spokesman said.

Security sources named Hykias Joseph Jirada, a draughtsman in Professor Ghosn's private engineering practice, who had been brought up by the professor.

An eyewitness described him as a middle-aged man with his left arm in a white sling.

Security sources said the gunman were both arrested by the Palestinian military police.

The Palestinians promised to hand both men over to the Lebanese authorities, the sources added.

University information chief Radwan Mawlawi, who was one of the hostages, told newsmen afterwards that Najm "was in a terrible state of mind, very nervous."

With a pistol in one hand and a grenade in the other he demanded a machine-gun and a

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AUB CAPTURE: — The former AUB student identified as Najm Najm (bearded, in centre) is led off by security men at the university Tuesday after he shot and killed two deans.

Mahmoud Riad initiates new W. Sahara mediation effort

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (Agencies). — the problem, yesterday.

Mr. Riad will leave here in the next 48 hours on a fresh mediation mission between Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

Copies of the messages were sent to Arab leaders with a request that they do everything possible to aid the mediation effort.

Meanwhile from Fes, Morocco, today, it was reported that two senior Mauritanian officials had arrived there for talks with Moroccan King Hassan II. The officials were director of the Mauritanian President's office, Moujtaba Ould Mohamed Oufal, and Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Minister for Internal Sovereignty and one of the seven "super-ministers."

In Paris Moroccan Foreign Minister Mr. Laraki said King Hassan had proposed to exchange 101 Algerian soldiers held prisoners in Morocco against five young French tourists and two other Frenchmen seized by Polisario guerrillas in another part of the Western Sahara.

"Algiers has replied that it was not interested by King Hassan's proposal at present," Mr. Laraki said.

Meanwhile, the Algerian-backed Polisario Independence Front for the Western Sahara announced in Algiers today that its forces have killed nearly 400 Moroccan soldiers in operations since last Thursday, including the capture of the Amgala outpost on Saturday. A

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Recognition by France bolsters MPLA position

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Agencies). — The Popular Movement (MPLA) government in Luanda scored a major diplomatic breakthrough today when France announced it had recognised the People's Republic of Angola.

Although the move had been expected, France became the first major Western country to recognise the government of Dr. Agostinho Neto.

Seven other Western European governments were expected to follow suit within days.

In the Hague, a spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry said Holland would recognise Dr. Neto's administration and promised a formal announcement in the very near future.

In London, informed sources said the British government was studying the question urgently and an announcement was likely within days.

The five Nordic countries — Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Iceland — were also expected to announce recognition of the Luanda government within days.

The French government said it had made its decision because the MPLA now "exercises authority over most of the territory" of the former Portuguese colony.

At the United Nations, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today told South Africa that the United Nations could no assist Angolan refugees being cared for in South African-run camps in Southern Angolan.

"Any request for such aid must come from the competent authorities in the country concerned," Dr. Waldheim said.

While in Dar Es Salaam the Tanzanian government warned today South Africa that if its troops were not pulled out of Angola "all revolutionary forces" would join with the Angolans to drive them out.

Retreating forces in Angola are blowing up roads and bridges in an attempt to slow the advance of Popular Front (MPLA) Troops, the Soviet News Agency Tass said today.

In a dispatch from Luanda, Tass said the retreating troops were "destroying everything that can be destroyed and are forcing the civilian population to retreat with them."

The National Union for Total Angolan Independence (UNITA) forced out of all the magala outpost on Saturday. A

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CYPRUS TALKS. — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is flanked by the Greek Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides (to his left) and the Turkish Cypriot negotiator Rauf Denkash (to his right) as Cyprus intercommunity talks got underway in Vienna Tuesday.

To break the deadlock Cypriot communal talks open in Vienna

VIENNA, Feb. 17, (R). — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called today for mutual concessions and compromises as Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators began a new effort to overcome communal tensions that have kept Cyprus divided for 12 years.

Mr Waldheim said there were "possibilities of progress" in the fifth round of talks to be held by community leaders since he launched the latest U.N.-backed negotiations 10 months ago.

Greek Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot community leader Rauf Denkash led the two delegations as the talks began in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, surrounded by strong security precautions.

The last round of talks broke down in New York last September. The deadlock is over Turkish demands for a two zone federation under a weak central government.

The Greek community wants territorial concessions before considering such demands.

Mr Waldheim said both negotiators had told him they were ready for substantive discussion on three main questions: territory, federation and the powers of a future central government.

This indicated Mr Denkash might be prepared to talk about a territorial trade-off, conference sources said. The 120,000 Turkish Cypriots now hold 40 per cent of Cyprus, with 500,000 Greeks living in the southern part of the island.

Meanwhile, Cypriot President Makarios charged in Nicosia today that the Turkish Cypriot side was not prepared for meaningful negotiations. He said they were consolidating the situation created by the entry of Turkish troops in 1974.

The negotiating session, scheduled to last four or five days, was expected to be difficult, with neither side wanting to be the first to be seen making major concessions.

U.N. sources were unable to say whether Waldheim intended to introduce proposals of his own. He arranged to have an informal working dinner with the Cypriot leaders tonight.

The Secretary-General, who convened the talks on instructions from the Security Council, must report back to the Council by March 31.

Entrances to the conference area were ringed by Austrian police.

Reporters were barred from standing at the door used by the negotiators, where in the

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the Royal

about the nationalisation of Iraqi oil industry, explained that this resulted in an oil release from 800 million to 600 million dinars.

He is expected to receive millions of dinars in the next few days after several increases in exports of oil by the government.

stand on price adjustment of oil is identical to EC, he said, which oil prices should be those of manufacturing supported by industrial order to preserve the power of oil revenues should finance development.

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Feb. 17, (R). — The f Japan's giant Marubeni Corporation denied under that he ever advised American Lockheed to bribe government to promote sales of jetliner.

's chairman, Mr. Hite, testified before the (ament) as it began day of hearings into million-dollar pay off

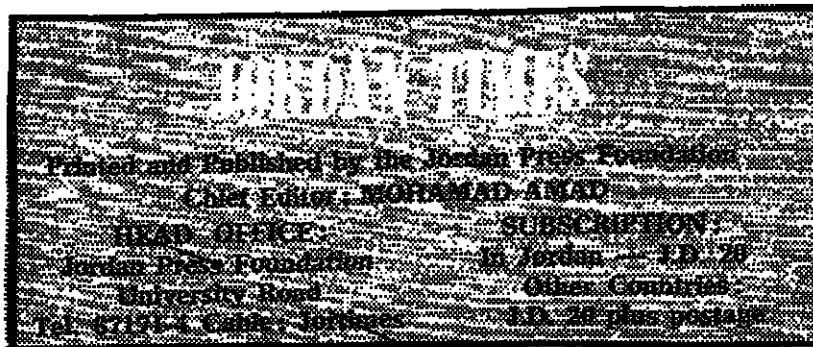
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Fruits of reason

The visit to Jordan this week of Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayyoubi is aimed at consolidating the increased cooperation and integration between Syria and Jordan whose major impetus followed the meetings of H.M. King Hussein and President Hafez Assad in 1975.

There is a reasoned, orderly and viable quality to the on-going integration programme between Jordan and Syria that deserves some lingering attention. To date, the two countries have made steady progress on several fronts. These include agreements to create a joint industrial and land transport company, a free zone on the common border, the unification of border posts and facilities for smoother movement of people and goods.

There has also been significant progress on joint diplomatic representation abroad. As of July 30, Syrian and Jordanian missions abroad will handle consular affairs for both countries.

Progressive unification is taking place in school and university textbooks, teacher exchanges are planned, and deeper coordination will shortly emerge in the fields of information and radio and television.

Similar coordination is taking place as regards the armed forces of the two countries, as evidenced by last week's announcement that the titles, ranks and nomenclature of both armed forces would be standardised.

To top all this off, Syria and Jordan displayed a clear policy of political coordination during the recent U.N. Security Council debate on the Middle East.

This is quite a way forward from last year's announcement by the two heads of state that Syria and Jordan have decided to pursue cooperation and integration in the political, economic, social and military spheres.

What is happening in this area is that two Arab states are taking those small, steady steps that are the building blocks of viable, meaningful cooperation. These are in turn being translated every week into the human and mechanical processes that bring the meaning of cooperation home to the citizens of both countries. This becomes most obvious when Jordanians buy Syrian goods at favourable prices, or when a Syrian student can transfer to a Jordanian school or technical college and pursue studies without any significant interruption in his or her programme.

These are not the processes of extravaganza that shake people's lives or rock the global arena. These are, rather, commendable moves by two serious parties intent on producing results rather than pure rhetoric.

It is within this context of a gradual, deepening and increasingly productive integration that Prime Minister Ayyoubi has come to Jordan, and it is the continuation of this policy of programmed cooperation that will ultimately provide both states with the political, economic, military, technical and human depth and breadth that is the ultimate goal of the process underway.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The real aim behind the Syrian-Jordanian meetings is unity between the two countries, in addition to the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, Al-Ra'i said Tuesday.

The paper was commenting on a special interview granted it by the Syrian Premier, in which he dealt with all aspects of the Jordanian-Syrian meetings.

Mr Ayoubi stressed the need for the return to one united Arab stand, as witnessed during the Ramadan War, so the Arabs can face the challenges to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab nation in unity and freedom.

It is understood that establishments in Jordan and Syria have achieved a great step in co-ordination and amalgamation, and the need arises now to study with utmost care and sincerity the forthcoming step, the paper said.

Al-Ra'i concluded that an "Arab" should not be a bystander or observer while mistakes are taking place that inflict danger on the Arab efforts for liberation.

While Ad Dustour commented on the Zionist conference which starts in Brussels Tuesday.

The paper called on all the Arab countries to stand behind and support the upcoming meeting by the Palestine Liberation Organisation scheduled on the 22nd of this month in Brussels to expose and reveal the Zionist discriminatory nature and the inhuman treatment of Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

It added that the current Zionist conference in Brussels is aimed at regaining the ground lost in the world's public opinion.

The Jewish conference in Brussels will try to make a case out of the Soviet Jews immigration to Israel by distorting and misleading European and world public opinion on the real facts of the issue, so as to collect more charitable donations which in the long run will be used against the Arabs, Ad Dustour said.

No doubt the Soviet Union will deplore the conference, but the Arabs have to explain to European and world opinion the real intentions behind such conferences and not just be a mere observer because they are the targets of the conference.



COOPERATION TALKS. — The Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Rifai (top of table, right) and the Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayyoubi (left) sit as co-chairmen of Tuesday's meeting in Amman of the Joint Syrian-Jordanian Higher Committee. Ministers and high officials of both countries sit in the respective delegations. (Photo by JNA).

Egypt and Israel make moves to complete interim redeployment in Sinai

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (R). — Egyptian and Israeli forces are this week carrying out a series of moves in the Sinai, leading to completion of their redeployment called for in the interim agreement between them.

United Nations troops will make parallel moves, to continue to form a barrier between the two armies.

By Sunday the Israelis will have pulled from about 3,000 sq. km of the Sinai desert but will remain in control of over 50,000 sq km of the peninsula they captured from the Egyptians in the six day war of 1967.

Another Israeli withdrawal is to be carried out on Wednesday, at the northern end of the line adjoining the Mediterranean along the canal not captured by the Egyptians in the October 1973 war.

They will also be handing over to the U.N. emergency forces the camps established at Baluza and Romani. Compensation for the installations, including a small airfield, is being discussed between Israel and the United Nations.

On Thursday the Israelis are due to leave the central sector North-West of the Giddi Pass, the most northerly of the two

Jordanian team returns from Cairo information meets

AMMAN. — The Jordanian information delegation headed by Ministry of Culture and Information Undersecretary Daedine Rifai returned here from Cairo Tuesday evening after attending meetings of the Permanent Arab Information Committee and the Arab Information Ministers Council.

In a press interview at Amman airport, Mr. Rifai said the next session of the Permanent Arab Information Committee will be held in Amman at a date to be fixed later. A comprehensive Arab information plan up to 1980 was drawn up at the meeting of the Arab Information Ministers Council, he concluded.



Photo shows members of the committee that met in Amman Tuesday to discuss programmes beamed to Arab populations in the Israeli-occupied territories. (Photo by JNA).



UNRWA CONTRIBUTION. — The Italian Ambassador in Amman, Dr. Dante Matarotta (right) hands a check for \$148,000 to the UNRWA Director in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner, during a ceremony here Tuesday. This latest donation brings the Italian government's total contribution to UNRWA since 1950 to over \$2.9 million. (JNA photo).

Mayor Khatib reveals Israelis carry out camp against Arab school population in Jerusalem

AMMAN. — The Israeli occupation authorities have closed the road leading to the Arab Orphanage in Jerusalem and detonated explosives around it, which has caused cracks in the Orphanage buildings, the Arab Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Rouhi al Khatib said here Monday.

"This Industrial Secondary School, better known as the Arab Orphanage, is the new victim of Israeli designs to



The Industrial Secondary School complex in Occupied Jerusalem.

destroy the occupied Arab areas and erase not only the ancient Arab civilization but the new civilization as well," added Mr Khatib.

Arab states discuss broadcasts to occupied areas

AMMAN. — The Committee for Educational Programmes beamed to Arab students in the occupied areas began its one-week meeting here Tuesday, to discuss the contribution by Arab television stations of scientific programmes for the secondary stage. These will be beamed to students in the Gaza Sector via Jordan Television.

The Committee will also discuss the question of supplying Jordanian, Syrian and Egyptian radio stations with local material to acquaint students in the occupied territories with the Arab homeland, and to follow up the extent of listening-in to the beamed programmes.

Participants in the Committee, in addition to Jordan, are representatives from Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, the P.L.O., the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Science and the Arab Broadcast Union.

explosions did not they badly damaged and threatened the occupants—pilots and administrative employees.

It became evident that the explosions to displace the Orphanage, exactly as a group of buildings to the Western Wall (the mosque compound), been damaged by Israeli excavation since

The Israelis seen to be just the evict the Arab inhabitants months ago, they a further aggression same school, when trarily and without blocked the asphalted the Orphanage main highway.

The incident aroused indignation of Arab public time, and particularly educational authorities Arab and non-Arab who inspected the confirmed the existence cracks, and advised building another school building.

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Television

6.00 Quran
6.10 Walt Disney
7.00 Lucy show
8.00 News in Arabic
CHANNEL 3:
7.30 Sports programme
8.30 Arabic series

CHANNEL 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Inspector Briggs
9.00 Shadow of the tower
10.00 News in English
10.15 Kojac

Amman Airport

DEPARTURES:

6.50 Aqaba
7.20 Beirut
8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
10.35 Athens, Amsterdam (K.L.M.)
10.45 Bucharest (Taroom)
12.00 London
18.30 Cairo (E.A.)
18.40 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (G.A.)
19.00 Kuwait, Dhahran.
19.30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
19.30 Baghdad (I.A.)

ARRIVALS:

8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.30 Aqaba
9.15 Jeddah
9.30 Bucharest (Taroom)
9.50 Beirut
17.20 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, (G.A.)
17.30 Cairo (E.A.)
17.30 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
17.35 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva.
18.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)
18.45 Baghdad (I.A.)

Radio

[ON 856 KHZ]
7.00 Breakfast show.
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning Melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody Time
15.00 Classical Music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old Favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Studio one
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Science Report
18.45 Music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News Reports
19.30 Sign off.

Market Price

Apples (Double Red) 200—250
Apples (Golden) 130—170
Apples (Starken) 140—180
Bananas 150—180
Bell Pepper 80—110
Beets 50—70
Cabbage 50—70
Cauliflower 25—40
Chestnuts 300—330
Carrots (Yellow) 50—80
Carrots (Black) 50—80
Cucumbers (Small) 280—330
Cucumbers (Large) 180—220
Grapefruit 35—50
Garlic 50—80
Lemon (Large) 80—110
Lettuce 50—70
Lettuce (Small) 25—40
Hot Pepper 240—300
Horse Beans 100—140
Marrow (Small) 90—120
Mandarines 160—200
Onion 120—150
Oranges (French) 50—4
Oranges 80—110
Oranges (Naval) 100—
Potatoes (Imported) 70
Potatoes (Local) 100—1
Potatoes (Sweet) 40—5
String Beans 150—190
Tangerines 50—90
Tomatoes 50—80

Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS:
Ali Abdul Hafez Assad (Zakaria Shanak (27929)
PHARMACIES:
Ya'coub (44945)
Fawzi (25024)
Ijja (25399)
Fakhoury (24956)
TAXIS:
Jerusalem (36655)
Shmeissani (21523)
Faycal (22051)

North Sea oil: theme of British energy minister's visit to the United States

LONDON, Feb. 17, (AFP). — British Energy Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn will this week be talking about North Sea oil during a visit to Washington.

He will try to overcome the dogged resistance of the U.S. oil groups to partial nationalisation of North Sea oil by the British government.

Mr Benn will also be meeting U.S. government officials during his four-day visit.

The British government plans to negotiate the 51 per cent participation by the state in all the North Sea deposits found so far. This oil is expected to provide Britain with all its oil from 1980 onwards.

But Harold Wilson's government, which has pushed legislation through parliament to permit the part-nationalisation is finding the negotiations tough, mainly because of opposition from the American firms involved.

So far only nine out of about 35 companies have agreed to British state participation of 51 per cent. But even these acceptances are only "in principle," by firms subject to a great deal of British government pressure, like British Petroleum and Burmah Oil, or companies like West Germany's Daminex who are keen to de-

velop their interests in the North Sea. The government here has said that participation will have no effect on the companies' financial returns, and that their net profit level will remain unchanged even with 49 per cent ownership.

Mr. Benn said that the state will be content to take 70 or 75 per cent of total operating profit through royalties and taxes. It will also allow the companies to market its share of output.

British government officials say they want majority participation for the state simply to make sure that the deposits are worked in conformity with

the interests of the British nation rather than those of shareholders most of whom are foreign nationals.

In particular, the government wants control over the amount of oil extracted over a given period, so that deposits are not used up too fast. It also wants priority to be given to British consumers.

In answer to this, the companies have said that existing legislation gives the government adequate control. They also fear that the partial interest of the state in their operations will simply be a prelude to gradual nationalisation including distribution networks.

1977 will see opening of Taiwan nuclear power plant

TAIPEI, Feb. 17 (AFP). — Taiwan's first generator of its new nuclear power plant will start operation in May 1977, a spokesman for the Taiwan Power company said today.

He said that at the end of last month engineering work for the first generator had reached 77 per cent completion.

Taiwan's first nuclear power plant will have an installed capacity of 635 thousand kilowatts.

A second generator with the same capacity was 43 per cent completed at the end of January. It is scheduled to start op-

eration in June 1978.

Calling for a total outlay of \$521 million, the plant has been under construction since 1970. Taiwan is also planning the construction of a third nuclear power plant.

The spokesman said major facilities of the first nuclear power plant have been purchased from the United States, including boiling water reactors from General Electric company.

He also disclosed that the state-run company has signed same capacity was 43 per cent completed at the end of January. It is scheduled to start op-



TOP TRADE TALKS. — In London yesterday, Greece's Alternate Minister of Coordination and Planning (right), Mr. John Boutos, met with British Trade Secretary Mr. Peter Shore to further cement economic ties as Greece prepares to enter EEC

EEC and Portugal discuss improved trade conditions

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (AFP). — The European Economic Community (EEC) and Portugal have started working out an "improved" free trade agreement.

Their agreement was set up in 1972 and EEC sources said the "improvement" was in response to a request by Portugal 18 months ago, when the Lisbon authorities asked for EEC help for the Portuguese economy.

Already in 1973 the European community started cutting its customs rates for Portuguese industrial goods, and there is only another 20 per cent to be done away with. This will probably occur in July 1977.

The EEC sources said the Portuguese have asked for this final cut to take place earlier. Talks began in earnest last Friday and another meeting is planned for mid-March.

The European experts have offered to let a number of products into the EEC more readily. These "sensitive" items include textiles, paper, wine, food preserves and horticultural produce.

The Portuguese side welcomed this gesture but still held out for more concessions, according to the sources. They are specially interested in selling more textiles to Britain.

Other hoped-for concessions cover wine, canned fish and tomato concentrate.

The EEC is also prepared to

negotiate a financial aid deal, which would follow on after the emergency aid of \$216 million currently being worked out in detail between the Portuguese authorities and the European Investment Bank.

Another field where the EEC is ready to help, is industrial and technological cooperation. The Community is ready, too, to improve social security facilities for Portuguese nationals working in the nine nations of the EEC.

Clients protected as U.S. bank goes bankrupt

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, largest of 13 banks in Tennessee, Feb. 17 (AFP). — Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga has been declared bankrupt by the Federal comptroller of the currency.

The comptroller's spokesman, James Smith said the bank was one of seven in a group experiencing "problems" at the present time.

Mr. Smith, who declined to name the other six, had mentioned these banks two weeks earlier at a Congressional commission inquiry.

Clients of Hamilton National would not be affected by the bankruptcy, Mr. Smith said, because its assets had been bought by the holding bank First Tennessee for just over \$16 million.

The offer by First Tennessee was accepted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation a Federal body that insures bank deposits.

Mr. Smith said the bank's name had been changed to First Tennessee National Bank of Chattanooga.

Hamilton National was the

that Hamilton National insolvent after granting gages of around \$10 through a firm belonging parent group.

Its accounts also show it had borrowed some \$1 million from other firms in ton bankshares.

These facts were learned from the comptroller's office during routine audits by deral authorities.

Britain grants to the Sudan

LONDON. — Britain proved a four million grant to the Sudan for development, the Minister Overseas Development said. The grant will be used for the development of irrigation and agricultural schemes.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official Amman exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar : 327—331
U.K. sterling : 668—674
German mark : 129.1—129.5
Swiss franc : 129.2—129.6
French franc : 73.9—74.7
Italian lira : 42.8—43
Syrian pound : 84.7—85.3
Egyptian pound : 463—473
Iraqi dinar : 902—912
Kuwaiti dinar : 1106—1110
Libyan dinar : 715—720
Lebanese pound : 133.5—135.6
Algerian dinar : 45—51
Saudi riyal : 92.9—93.5
UAE dirham : 82.8—83

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The Angolan situation continued to depress the mining sector Tuesday but selling pressure was relatively modest. De Beers was again sharply lower, losing 16p. Gold shares eased by up to 100p.

Government bonds closed higher in moderate trading as easier money market conditions helped short dated loans, and the longer dated issues followed suit. Shorts gained up to 3/8 and longs up to 1/2.

Leading industrials were occasionally harder in minimal interest. Oils firmed.

Dollar stocks and Australians declined. Mineral resources fell 8p and Lonrho shed 6p. Mining financials showed losses of up to 100p among heavyweights.

Industrial leaders saw selective interest. Beecham, Hawker, Tube Investments, Metal Box, ICI firmed.

Oils turned firm with BP 8p higher and in mixed banks Midland rose 5p. Dalgety met renewed demand and gained 10p.

Imperial Metal Industries closed 4p higher after its results and rights issue. EMU Wine rose to 173p (165) after the agreed offer from Inchcape.

Traditional Third World housing : inspiration for the future

A conference was organised in October this year in Butare, Rwanda, by the United Nations to discuss traditional rural building in Africa and its relevance to housing problems today.

African indigenous architecture has largely been taken for granted. However, during the past decade studies of African building have been made and important documentation has been built up of methods, materials and forms.

Traditional building has been going into decline in many parts of the continent. Once remarkable buildings like the "bomb" houses of the Mousgoum, for instance, are now little more than museum pieces.

The reasons are many and varied. Some changes have been forced upon the inhabitants by factors beyond their control.

An example is the effect of the terrible droughts that have stricken the broad sub-Saharan region known as the Sahel. agreeable environments.

Many cultures are likely to be permanently changed, nomadic peoples such as the Tuareg moving to the cities, herding societies turning to agriculture to ensure their food supplies. Tents that were entirely suited to the nomadic life may be unsuitable for a settled society.

Structural changes are occurring in traditional housing in many areas. For instance, roofs

of locally grown materials that offered good insulation are being replaced by galvanised iron.

And newly independent countries do not necessarily use



Here traditional building methods are used for low cost housing in the Seychelles.

It may be more durable than their traditional styles when it comes to urban building. They are more expensive, much hotter and less comfortable to live in.

trialised countries, irrespective of their suitability to the climate.

In most cases this means the import of expensive materials.

Often these structures are steel framed, with floors of concrete slabs and with "curtain walls" of huge picture frame windows. These windows, however, subject many of the buildings to serious problems of over heating, and so they require airconditioning to keep them cool.

Housing problems are immense, but these problems will never be solved by the highly expensive construction of multi-storey buildings.

A number of British researchers have turned their attention to African housing problems, seeking to develop a new approach through the application of traditional methods of building.

The opportunity to make contemporary use of traditional methods would seem to rest with the architects and planners. But, ironically, the solution is not that simple.

African architects, trained in schools where western architecture has been a model, have not been interested in looking again at indigenous building types.

The Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy was almost alone when in the 1940s, he used tra-

ditional vaulting techniques of Sudanese craftsmen to build the new town of Gournia.

The argument for studying traditional building extends to the use of natural resources, labour intensive rather than capital intensive building methods and the structural principles that are expressed in the forms.

Only small modifications are necessary in many building techniques to make them appropriate for modern use.

For example, the addition of one part cement to as much as 20 parts of clay mud will turn the soil into a rock hard building material that will meet all structural demands made upon it.

Much work is being done in schools of architecture on the re-examination of the performance characteristics of traditional buildings, on the housing needs of African countries and on planning solutions to the housing problems of the cities. And a search is being made for the means whereby the huge squatter settlements can be made into thriving, healthy and agreeable environments.

With an approach that is at once practical and sensitive to developing needs and intentions, there is the promise of an important future for traditional building in evolving Africa.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

● SAIGON. — A sudden leap occurred last month in port activity at Saigon. Last month Saigon was used by "six times more" foreign ships than in previous months.

● ALEXANDRIA. — A total of 260 scientists, experts and academicians from about 60 countries met here to discuss irrigation problems and land reclamation.

● NEW-DELHI. — India plans to export about 30,000 tons of potatoes this year to Britain.

● PARIS. — The global Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member-countries be greater than anticipated year, OECD sources said.

Extension of the closing date for Amman - Damascus Microwave Project Tender

Directors General, of the Telecommunications Corporation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Telecommunication Establishment in Syrian Arab Republic announce the extension of the closing date of the above mentioned Tender up to 1400 hours Thursday the 15th of April, 1976.

Director General Telecommunications Corporation Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Engineer Mohammad Shahid Ismail	Director General Telecommunication Establishment Syrian Arab Republic Engineer Abdul Sater El-Attassi
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How industry halts heat loss

Some countries the "crisis" in prices due to the very rise in crude oil selling is which began in late has been their only major problem. In Britain, however, there has been pressure from one source and another to conserve energy ever since World War II.

The Fuel Efficiency Branch, which was then the Ministry of Fuel and Power set a lead

continually checking for unsuspended waste, and ensuring that energy usage is evaluated very carefully whenever new plant or machinery is being considered.

There is a no more striking example of waste of resources than the synthetic rubber motor tyre. Present annual production is 78, 38 and 225 million in Japan, Britain and the United

States of America respectively and most are ultimately scrap. Fuel Efficiency Service in

tion of scrap tyres without need for shredding, slicing or other pre-treatment, the operating temperature of which is so high that residue is in the form of quenched slag and combustion is completely smokeless.

Various types of waste-heat boiler can be used with the furnace to recover the energy liberated from the tyres. Good arrestment equipment allows operation even under very stringent

anti-pollution legislation, and the heat recovered as hot water, or steam, can be a valuable contribution both to energy conservation and to cost reduction.

Steam generation is a familiar subject to most plant engineers, so that alternative methods may seem strange. However, the use of thermal fluids, covering a range of high-boiling temperature liquids that are thermally stable, is gaining popularity.

The majority are used below the boiling point so that no pressure, other than circulating pump head, is generated in the system.

Most factories and office buildings have ventilation systems, and the heat carried away in the extraction systems of many of these represents one of the worst examples of lost energy. Yet if a heat recovery device is used one can overcome faults of older equipment in many installations.

The three major components of a regenerator are a rotor, packed with suitable heat-exchange media, a steel frame to support the rotor and to which ductwork can be attached and a motor drive to turn the rotor. The two adjacent streams of cool fresh and warm ex-

Proposals for national body to control air pollution in U.K.

The creation of a national pollution inspectorate, guidelines to control air pollutants, but no control by fixed emission standards—these are among recommendations contained in the latest report by Britain's Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

The report suggests a national control body, to be able to deal nationally with industry on major proposals for pollution abatement. It comments that pollution of the air cannot be looked at in isolation from pollution of land or water.

"The reduction of emissions to the atmosphere can lead to an increase in wastes to be disposed of on land or discharged to water, and vice versa."

At present control of industrial air pollution is shared between the Alkali Inspectorate (in Scotland, the Industrial Pollution Inspectorate) and local authorities. The report suggests that the Alkali Inspectorate should be taken over by a new central inspectorate responsible for dealing with all pollution problems arising from industrial processes.

The new body would complete

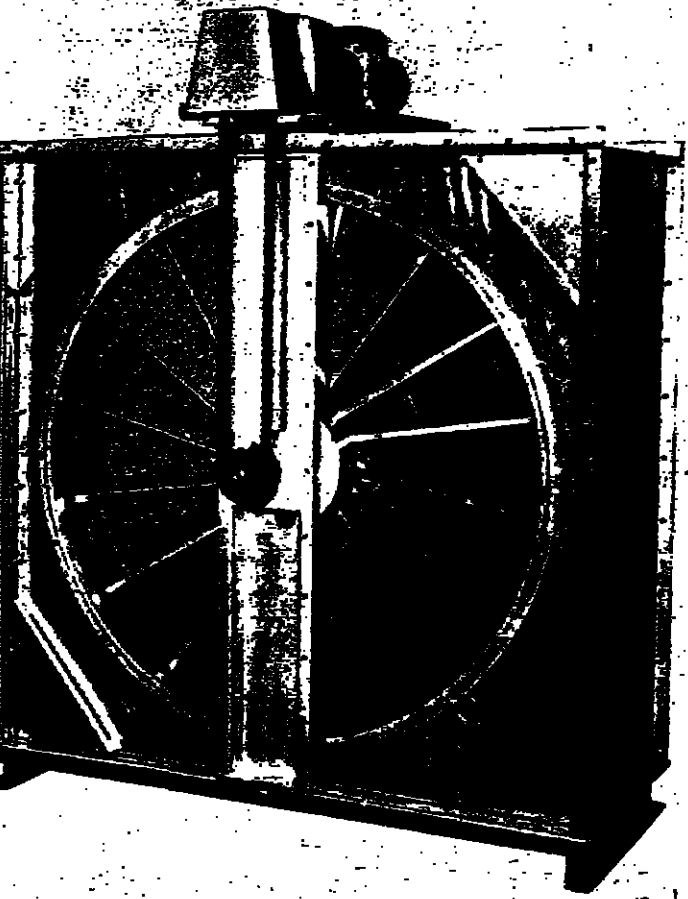
ment the existing local waste disposal and water authorities.

The commission rejects nationally-fixed and rigid emission standards in favour of the best practicable means of approach to pollution control. Reality, it says, requires a continuing balance between the costs and benefits of pollution abatement for industry and society.

"The 'best practicable means' provides flexibility to take account of local circumstances."

But the commission backs emission guidelines to control the quality of air. It says: "We believe the time has come to focus attention more explicitly and openly on air quality, and we recommend a system of air quality guidelines for major pollutants. These guidelines would not be legally enforceable, but would provide objectives against which local and national air pollution control policies could be judged."

The study also recommends an extension of the smokeless zone system to control smoke from domestic sources—described as "a major atmospheric pollutant."



type heat regenerator which can overcome defects in ventilation systems.

at time which was taken States of America respectively by the 'National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service in

ere is no once-for-all solution to the problem of energy conservation. The need, rather, sustained effort, maintenance as management the labour force change, ing plant in good condition,

Some 5 gallons (23 litres) of oil are used to make each tyre, and end-of-life dumping represents a total energy loss.

A recent development is an improved cyclonic tyre furnace, capable of complete destruction

New betting form for the Sunday punter in France

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AFP). — The French Minister of Agriculture, Christian Bonnet, whose portfolio includes the control of the French horse racing industry, today agreed to a new form of off-course betting.

The bet involves four horses with a major payoff for the first four horses in the correct order, and two proportionately smaller pay-offs for the first horse and the next three in disorder and for the first four horses in disorder.

The idea is intended to supplement the Frenchman's favourite Sunday past-time, the Tierce, a three-horse bet with pay-offs for the first three horses in the correct order and for the first three horses in disorder.

It will have a similar 5 franc stake as the Tierce and is probably an attempt to attract back weekend punters who gave up doing the Tierce when it went up from 3 to 5 francs at the beginning of the year.



A 300 KW gas-fired thermal fluid heater in use at a chemical plant.

The wygrotherm type of packaged thermal fluid heaters for these duties obviate overheating of the liquid by ensuring uniform heat distribution and rapid circulation. The design uses only a small amount of lightweight refractory, since stored thermal energy could overheat the fluid in the event of pump stoppage.

Even where live steam is required for certain processes this can be obtained by indirect heat-exchangers.

haust air are each passed through one half of the regenerator unit and, as the rotor turns, heat-exchange takes place.

The effectiveness of heat transfer can be 80 per cent with equal air flows. Cross-contamination can be eliminated by selecting and placing fans so that the contaminated air stream is at a lower pressure than the supply stream. By suitable choice of heat-exchange media, moisture can also be transferred from one air stream to the other.



LOW-COST PAPER PULP PACKAGING. — A new unit which recycles waste paper to make packaging items such as egg boxes, seedling pots, tropical fruit trays and other containers, has been designed by a British company particularly for use in developing countries. Newsprint, printers' off-cuts and general grades of clean waste paper can be fed into the plant which is semi-automatic but needs some manual labour.

Cancer cure hoax

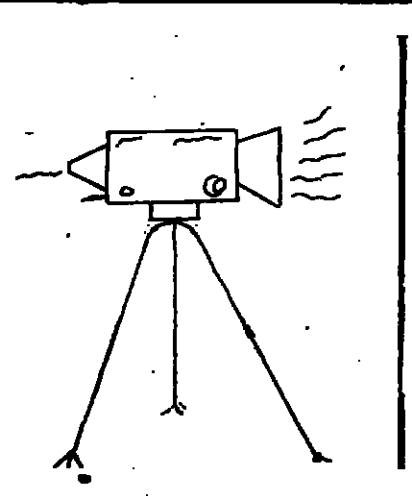
ATHENS, Feb. 17 (AFP). — Greek Public Health authorities have warned that an alleged cancer cure based on natural spring water is not only useless but may be harmful.

The authorities have urged a stop to distribution of the water and a campaign to alert the public to the possible dangers of following the so-called cancer cure.

Discovery of the miracle cure was announced last week by Greek shipowner Constantinos Gratsos who said that the water, which contained traces of radioactivity, was found on the island of Kos.

He said the cure had proved effective in four out of five, even the most hopeless, cases.

Since the announcement Mr. Gratsos' apartment in Athens has been besieged by people wanting to try the cure themselves.



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KENNETH MARS
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Additional shows on Friday & Sunday 10.30am

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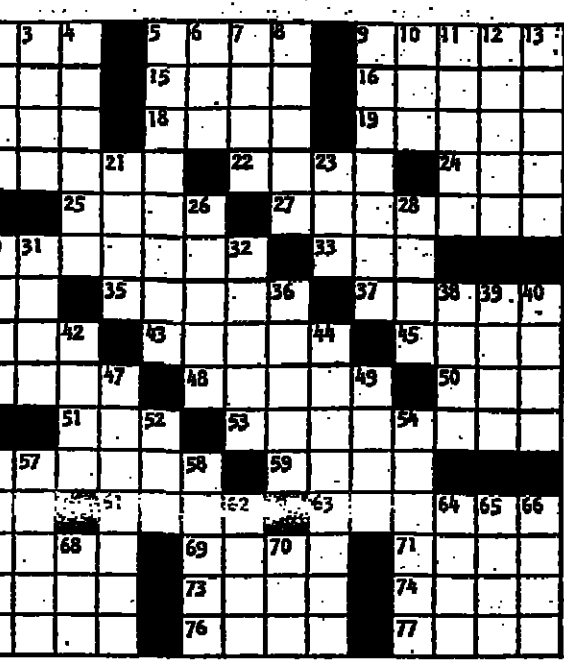
First Diplomat

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CHINESE restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Al-Hayash School or CMS, tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Stop
- 5 A defeat
- 9 Morgue tables
- 14 Winglike
- 15 Black Poet
- 16 Idol worshipper
- 17 Weather
- 18 Despicable
- 19 Rub out
- 20 Empower
- 22 Facts
- 24 Golf bag item
- 25 Space on a bird's head
- 27 Inner parts
- 29 Concern
- 33 Popular river
- 34 Russian community
- 35 Moral
- 37 "— at Sea"
- 41 Tamboff
- 43 Wences
- 45 Domesticated
- 46 Notes
- 48 Lucky number

- 50 Inferior equine
- 51 Johnson
- 53 Discussion groups
- 55 Flower clusters
- 59 "Bitter"
- 60 Hawaiian fish
- 61 Pond
- 63 Edginess
- 67 ray
- 69 Bound
- 71 Roof part
- 72 Stunted pine
- 73 Heraldic bearing
- 74 fix
- 75 Remains
- 76 Evelyn or Norman
- 77 Inner sancta

- 7 Vended
- 8 Go furtively
- 9 Caught with a lance
- 10 Gibbon
- 11 Variegated quartz
- 12 City in Switzerland
- 13 Dirks
- 21 Knowledge
- 23 Spread grass
- 26 Remains of combustion
- 28 Cattle of the ox kind
- 29 Mohammedan priest
- 30 Victory goddess
- 31 Adjust sails
- 32 Prongs
- 36 Shelter
- 38 Hari
- 39 Turkish title
- 40 Appoints
- 42 Chess term
- 44 Hint
- 47 Chinese boats
- 49 Pleasant
- 52 New Comb. form

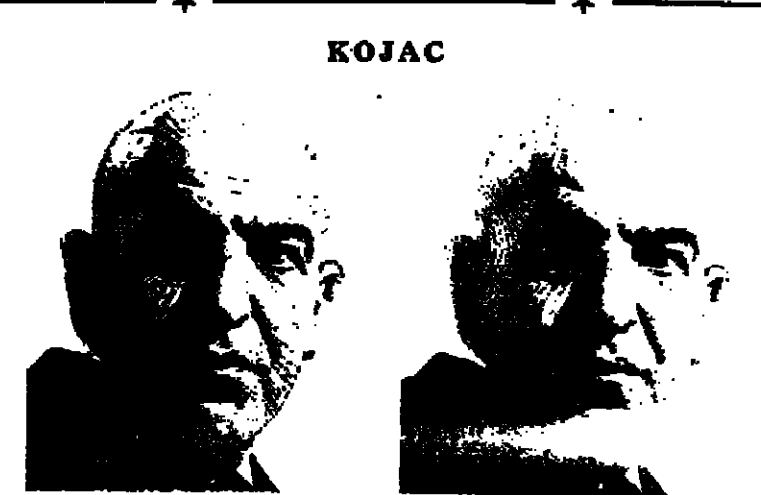
- 54 Greek sea nymph
- 55 Freeway exits
- 56 Expect
- 57 Bananalike plant
- 58 Yuccalike plant
- 62 Mantua money
- 64 — mecum
- 65 Level
- 66 Witnesses
- 68 Small dog
- 70 Guido's highest note



Tonight's TV Features

LUCY SHOW
LUCY GOES INTO POLITICS
Lucy participates in a local election campaign and gets involved with its mechanics.

THE TOP SECRET LIFE OF INSPECTOR BRIGGS
THE ABDUCTION
Briggs' chief is kidnapped. Briggs plans for his release. Accidentally he succeeds and gets the credit.



KOJAC
ON THE EDGE
One of Kojac's aides gets involved personally in a case to which he is assigned. At the end he succeeds to catch the criminal.

Soviets said to offer aid to SWAPO

LUSAKA, Feb. 17, (AFP). — The Soviet Union has offered the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) large amounts of military aid and instructors to train SWAPO freedom fighters based in Angola, a Zambian newspaper reported today.

The government owned Zambia Daily Mail said that the aid offer was conditional on SWAPO scaling down and eventually phasing out the support it receives from China.

Quoting liberation movement sources in Lusaka, the newspaper said the Soviet offer was made earlier this month when SWAPO President Sam Nujoma visited Luanda for talks with the Russian backed MPLA (Angolan People's Liberation Movement).

The Mail said that Mr Nujoma was told that if SWAPO switched its allegiance to the Soviet Union, it would be supplied with similar weapons to those used by the MPLA and would be provided with bases in Southern Angola from which to launch attacks into Namibia (South-West Africa).

Jordan-Syria integration reviewed

((Continued from page 1)) ions by briefly reconvening the Lower House of Parliament;

Syria would not attend a reconvened Geneva Middle East Peace Conference as the conference has not been proven to be the right path towards peace;

The American veto of the Security Council resolution last month has effectively closed the door to the Geneva conference.

2 AUB deans murdered on campus

((Continued from page 1)) car to take him out of the country.

A university spokesman said Najm had told Dr. Abu Haidar he wanted to be taken to Lebanon's southern border to make a suicide raid into Israel.

He added that the bargaining which led to the freeing of the hostages centred on this point. Mr. Mawlawi said he was

Cypriot talks open in Vienna

((Continued from page 1)) past they stopped for interviews.

The first meeting lasted two hours, and the negotiators said they would meet again at 3 P.M. (14:00 GMT) tomorrow.

Mr Clerides told reporters the meeting was satisfactory and had taken place in a "relatively good atmosphere." Views had been exchanged on both substantive and procedural issues, but there were no new proposals from either side, he said.

Mr Denktash described the meeting as "a beginning." He said all participants had agreed not to make advance statements to the press.

Nablus students head new resistance

((Continued from page 1)) In the town of Jenin, some secondary school students continued sit-ins at their schools for the second day in a row, while others who took to street demonstrations were dispersed by Israeli army soldiers.

A military court was set up in Jenin and 16 students were tried and fined sums ranging up to 1,000 Israeli pounds.

In Ramallah and Bireh, stone-throwing pupils clashed with Israeli military reinforcements during similar demonstrations

The MPLA was said to have encouraged Mr Nujoma to switch his allegiance to the Soviet Union since a Russian-backed SWAPO would be easier for the MPLA to assist.

The newspaper said that although SWAPO has not yet made a decision on the offer, it was clear that the Soviet Union was making a determined bid to become involved in the struggle for Namibia through SWAPO.

Although the Liberation Movement sources in Lusaka can provide no confirmation, The Mail said,—it seems certain that the Russians have pressured the MPLA into telling SWAPO.

Vietnam gets into recycling

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (R). — Abandoned American vehicles, war scrap, munitions and sunken ships are forming the basis of a new South Vietnamese industry.

One salvage company has raised about 50 vessels that belonged to either the Americans or the former Thieu administration and made use of the material, company officials said.

The company also collects equipment and munitions hidden by the Americans and former South Vietnamese forces in caves and trenches before last year's communist takeover.

The government plans to build a manufacturing plant at the former U.S. Long Binh army base, 30 km north of here, using war scrap as raw material.

freed after 20 minutes by Najm, who wanted him to find a journalist to talk to, but the other eight hostages, including two women secretaries, were held until Najm gave himself up at about 1:15 p.m.

Najm changed his mind and did not see a newsman in the end, but he asked Mr. Mawlawi to "tell the press I did it on my own."

In a separate development, the Turkish ambassador's car was sprayed with machine gun fire in a Beirut street early today and the driver was wounded a few hours after a Turkish diplomat was shot dead nearby.

Security sources said unidentified men shot at the car at 4:30 a.m. Ambassador Necmettin Tuncel was not in the car at the time.

It was driving in the Hamra district near where embassy First Secretary Oktar Serit was gunned down last night outside an amusement arcade. Police are still looking for Mr. Serit's killers.

An organisation calling itself the Armenian Secret Liberation Army has claimed responsibility, according to the left-wing Beirut newspaper Al-Muharrir.

there, after which the Israeli authorities entered classes in several Bireh schools and arrested an undisclosed number of Arab students. Most were later released.

In Beir Zeit, students at the Emir Hassan secondary school and the Latin Convent school staged their own demonstrations and erected barricades in the streets, only to have them removed by Israeli police units.

Several of the students were reportedly beaten.

APO that they will not be allowed to operate from Angola unless they cut their links with China.

Peron decision to shut down Congress greeted with anger

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17, (R). A storm of anger over the government's enforced shut-down of congress spread today among all opposition parties and many members of the government's own Peronist Movement.

Congress was expected to defy president Maria Estela Peron's move and speed efforts to remove her from office.

Legislators were reported ready to gather at Congress and declare it in session despite the governments withdrawal last night of all pending business. The move technically ends the current Congress sessions and enforce a recess until July.

Under the constitution, one-quarter of the congressmen and senators may convoke a special session to consider "a matter of grave national importance."

One leading opposition member, Senator Fernando De La Rúa, declared: "the removal of the President is a national imperative whether of resignation, by a congressional declaration of her unfitness, or by impeachment."

Senator De La Rúa was the 1973 vice-presidential candidate of the main opposition radical party.

Riad initiates Sahara mediation

((Continued from page 1)) Moroccan Mirage fighter plane was also shot down, it said.

Morocco has denied the Polisario capture of Amgala, announcing yesterday that the garrison had been attacked by Algerian forces. Both Algeria and Polisario have in turn denied that Algerian troops are in Western Sahara.

MPLA gains French recognition

((Continued from page 1)) jor towns has succeeded in its first guerilla-style operation in destroying four Soviet-made T-54 tanks and damaging four others a UNITA spokesman announced in Kinshasa today.

This first UNITA guerilla offensive occurred at Silva Porto yesterday the spokesman said.

On the other hand a group of 22 mercenaries sent home from Kinshasa returned to Brussels today after being barred from entering Zaire on their flight to Angola to fight with the National Front (FNLA).

Lockheed scandal snowballs in Japan

((Continued from page 1)) Lockheed other than legitimate commissions for the sale of Lockheed Tristar jets to Japan's domestic All-Nippon Airways (ANA)—an average of 0.7 or 0.8 per cent of the price of each aircraft.

In a related development, two managing directors of the Marubeni corporation were asked to resign today at an emergency meeting of the company's board of directors in connection with the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal.

Earlier, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki announced he was considering sending a special envoy to the United States to investigate allegations of Lockheed payoffs to Japanese officials.



TO THE SCENE. — Patricia Hearst, centre, is hustled past a group of newpeople by deputy U.S. marshals in San Francisco Monday. She was taken to a San Francisco apartment where she said her SLA kidnappers kept her in a small closet for several weeks after her abduction in February 1974. (AP wirephoto).

Nigerian students attack UK high commission office

LAGOS, Feb. 17, (AFP). — Several hundred students today attacked the British High Commission here, breaking all the windows and ransacking one of the ground floor offices.

Police reinforcements dispersed the demonstrators before they could break through the barred and shuttered main entrance.

High commission sources said that none of the few diplomats remaining in the building during the siege was hurt.

The nearby U.S. Embassy was also stoned as the students, mainly from Lagos University, marched towards the British Building.

The demonstrators were carrying large poster photos of the late head of state and waving palm fronds, chanted in unison "they must go, they must go they also shouted anti-American slogans.

The attack followed last Friday's assassination of head of state general Murtada Muhammad and reports said that the leader of the abortive coup, Lieutenant colonel B. S. Dimka, had gone to the high commis-

WHAT'S GOING ON

U.S.I.S.
Society / education
"The Year-Round School"
discussion 7.00 p.m.

Tryouts for the Amman Community Theatre's upcoming play "The Odd Couple," 7:30 p.m., American Community School.

Waldheim optimistic about disarmament agreements

GENEVA, Feb. 17, (AFP). — There is "reasonable hope" that an international treaty banning weather warfare and changing the environment for military purposes can be concluded in Geneva this year, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reported today.

His optimistic statement was in a message read at the inaugural meeting of the 1976 session of the U.N. Disarmament Conference.

Dr Waldheim was in Vienna mediating in the Cypriot negotiations).

The message pointed out that the Soviet Union and United States already were in agreement on a joint project for an environmental treaty.

Dr Waldheim's statement said there were two encouraging developments in the field of disarmament last year—the Helsinki summit agreement on European security and cooperation, and the coming into force of the convention for destroying biological weapons.

The latter was a breakthrough in effective disarmament, he said.

It was the first agreement requiring elimination of existing weapons of mass destruction in addition to banning the development of new biological weapons.

But Dr. Waldheim stressed that the first five years of this decade had brought "meagre results" in disarmament.

The world faced a situation in which disarmament questions should be approached with a feeling of renewed urgency.

U.S. Delegate Joseph Martin said he thought those participating at the Geneva conference will try as hard as possible to complete negotiations on Meteorological Warfare this year as the U.N. general assembly has recommended.

Soviet Ambassador A. Roshchin said the treaty would be relatively easy to work because techniques for measuring the environment were yet highly advanced.

Kissinger starts S. America tour with Caracas stop

CARACAS, Feb. 17, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met here with Venezuelan President Carlos Perez on his stop of a six-nation tour Latin America.

The main topics of their conversations were reportedly petroleum and a U.S. foreign law that Venezuela says criminalizes against it for being to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Dr Kissinger's arrival last night sparked protests by students and leftist groups throughout the city. Two students were in clashes with police at Venezuelan Central University here, in which tear gas bottles and Molotov cocktails were thrown.

Dr Kissinger was to part later today in a symposium entitled "Venezuela and United States of America the future" being held near capital.

Frank Zarb, Director of U.S. Federal Energy Administration, said there yesterday that the U.S. did not plan to reduce its imports of Venezuelan petroleum, although it increased imports from Middle East.

He said it was not logical to forget a petroleum producer that was both a friend of U.S. and located close to

Fly the Royal Jet

Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy...they never say goodbye, we always see them again.

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